

FBIS

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CONDOLENCES SENT TO SRV ON DEATH OF LE DUAN

AU131309 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Tirana, July 13 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania, and the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania have sent the following message of condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Albanian people received with profound grief the news on the death of Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, outstanding leader of the Vietnamese people.

Comrade Le Duan, close and determined co-fighter of Comrade Ho Chi Minh, devoted his entire life, abilities and forces to the lofty cause of the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for national independence, the defeat of the barbarous aggression of American imperialism and the reunification of the homeland. Being at the head of the party for many years he made a valuable contribution to the work and efforts for the reconstruction and the allround development of the country, for the building of a new life, for the defence and strengthening of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In the name of the Albanian Communists and the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania extended to the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people their sincere condolences over such a grave loss, and express their sentiments of fraternal solidarity.

It is our profound conviction that the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the leadership of their communist party, will score continuous successes on the road of the strengthening of the freedom and the national independence, the realisation of their aspirations for progress and socialism. We are also fully convinced that the friendship between our two peoples and countries will be constantly developed and strengthened.

ZERI I POPULLIT CRITICIZES LCY CONGRESS

AU041700 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Jul 86

["The Congress of the LCY and the Short-Sighted Anti-Albanian Policy" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana July 4 ATA -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which says among the other things:

The 13th Congress of the Communist League of Yugoslavia wound up its proceedings in Belgrade a few days ago. This time it drew a special attention not only of the Yugoslav opinion but also of the international one. The grave economic, political and national crises that have this country in their grip and the roads sought to overcome them have made this interest more accentuated. The question asked is which road will post Tito Yugoslavia follow? The congress gave no answer to this.

It is difficult to heal its diseases deriving from the failure of self-administration and the more so their consequences cannot be foreseen.

We as its neighbour want that Yugoslavia be stabilised because this is to the good of its peoples, and to the peace and security in the Balkans as well. We have followed the policy of good neighbourliness towards Yugoslavia and have tried to establish relations of mutual interest with it in all the fields where collaboration has been possible. We have never interfered in its home affairs, we have never threatened its freedom and independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

They on the other side of the border have met our friendship with hostility, our internationalism with chauvinistic attacks. The insistence in this anti-Albanian policy was manifested with all its aggressiveness in the present congress of the LCY. It made no constructive step regarding the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The arguments the Yugoslav leaders brought forth at the congress to back up this policy are as groundless as stale. They accuse us that "Albania interferes in the home affairs of Yugoslavia", that it "instigates the Albanian irredentists", that it has "territorial claims to Yugoslavia", that "it indoctrinates the Yugoslav nationals", etc. There was even someone who was more zealous and spoke of "Albania's aggressive aspirations towards Yugoslavia".

As it seems they in Belgrade want to find those responsible for the difficulties at home outside Yugoslavia, to arouse psychosis of dangers in order to divert the attention of the people from the real troubles preoccupying it.

Perhaps did the "Albanian interferences" influence in the creation of all those cracks of the Yugoslav political and economic system of which it was spoken so much at the congress? Are we Albanians who indoctrinated the Slovene youngsters for the protests they made and the demands they put forth at the congress of the Yugoslav youth? Can a wise man believe the claims that are constantly heard in Belgrade, that romanticism of the Albanian literature of the past century has stirred up national feuds in Yugoslavia?

Numerous speakers at the Yugoslav congress repeated steadily the old refrain that allegedly Albania has territorial claims towards Yugoslavia. But no one brought forth facts for this and could not do so, because such facts do not exist, neither direct or indirect. What the Yugoslavs say are only insinuations, fabrications needed to keep alive the chauvinist spirit at home and to blemish the image of Socialist Albania abroad. But if the historical fact that the Albanians are followers of the Illyrians is considered a territorial claim as was proclaimed by the seminar of the Serb Academy in Belgrade devoted to the origin of the Albanians, then we really have nothing to do. We are descendants of Illyrians and we cannot change our ethnogenesis. Hence, is seen we will remain forever in the eyes of the Serb academicians and in the minds of the politicians in Belgrade as "men with territorial claims".

From what we are hearing it becomes clear that the chauvinist fevers are causing many hallucinations in the Belgrade ruling circles. But, if they think that we, Albanians, will reject our national identity, will sacrifice our freedom, independence and sovereignty, will abandon the road of our revolution and the political line of the Party of Labour and Enver Hoxha, so that the Yugoslavs become "generous" to us, so that they stop calling us, for example, "great Albanians", they are wrong, because this will never happen.

This will never happen despite the threats made by the leader of Serbia, Dobrivoje Vidic at the 13rd Congress of LCY to re-examine "the levels achieved in the existing fields of the cooperation between the two countries".

We have already been used to the Yugoslav pressures and threats, which have been made on us during these more than 40 years of free Albania. We have managed to live and have even led a very good life, we have achieved development and progress even without the love of Belgrade as regards "the levels of cooperation" between the two countries, which even at present are very low and limited only in some narrow fields, that Vidic wants to eliminate completely, they are not to the benefit of Albania alone.

It is common knowledge that numerous contradictions of ideological and political nature, problems inherited from the past and others created at modern times, exist between Albania and Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav leaders, as they proved in the last LCY congress, want to deepen and aggravate them. Vidic's threat testifies to this. However, let the responsibility for this policy and its consequences be borne by the Yugoslav side.

We have been and are for a good neighbourliness, we have been and are for the strengthening of the freedom and independence of the peoples of the Balkans, including Yugoslavia as well, we are for the peace and general security in this region. We have always been and are of the opinion that the establishment and the expansion of the trade, cultural, technical, scientific relations etc., contribute to the creation and the preservation of those conditions and that atmosphere which are indispensable so that the countries and peoples live in peace and friendship between them. However, to this end there should exist the mutual will and desire, which we do not see in the Yugoslav leaders.

It was expected that the problem of Kosovo, its grave situation and poverty the whole world is speaking of, would be examined at the congress seriously and with a sense of responsibility. However, this did not happen. Kosovo and the Albanians were denigrated and threatened. Nobody showed concern about its nondevelopment, about the 120,000 unemployed, about the education and culture, about the social and other issues of this region.

At the congress it was spoken and decided only on new tightening measures, on the further restriction of the autonomy of Kosovo and the democratic and national rights of the Albanians. The resolution adopted on Kosovo leaves practically the two million Albanians of Yugoslavia at the mercy of the great Serbs. This course is already being applied. The Serb trials are causing havoc. Now nobody can estimate how many thousands of boys and girls of Kosovo are put to jails, how many others are discriminated and isolated, how many have been offended and humiliated.

The campaign launched by the great Serbs is galloping and nobody knows where it is going to stop. But their thirst for hegemony and domination cannot be gratified only in Kosovo and with the Albanians. There can be no free Croats and oppressed Albanians within a state. It is not possible that the Slovene language and culture be respected and the Albanian language and culture be denied. This should be already understood in Yugoslavia, the lessons of history should not be forgotten.

The accusations made against the Albanians in Yugoslavia that they allegedly seek to destroy the Yugoslav state and create a sort of great Albania are completely groundless and utterly concocted.

The Albanians are well aware of the historical realities and they have never lacked political maturity. They are only asking to have the same rights enjoyed by the other nations in Yugoslavia, that the constitution and the other fundamental laws in power be observed and applied for them as well, that they are not discriminated and segregated.

In an effort to deny the Albanians of their national and democratic rights and to provide a theoretical foundation for the chauvinist policy, much is being discussed in Yugoslavia now about the nation and the state, about the motherland, and the filial land, about the minorities and majorities. They have recourse to the Roman and Indian, Russian and Swiss legislations. But, all these are Byzantine discussions and theorizations. The fact is that there are four times more Albanians in Yugoslavia than Montenegrins and, as for their number, they are the third biggest population after the Serbs and Croats. Moreover they have not settled in Kosovo and other regions at present, but have been living on these territories many centuries before the Slavs would migrate to the Balkans.

Just like the other nations, through its struggle against the oppressive regime of the Serb kingdom and the fascist occupiers, the Albanian population in Yugoslavia contributed to the founding of the Yugoslav federation. Therefore, there is no reason why it should not enjoy all the rights stemming from this fact.

Hence, it is not the Albanians, who want to destabilize and dismantle Yugoslavia. The destabilization is urged by those who negate its nations of their constitutional rights, those who disrupt the co-existence among the peoples, who seek to bring back the part when the great Serbs were patrons and rulers over the others.

The problems of Kosovo are grave, but they can be solved if they are examined with cold-bloodedness and realism. The road of the negation of their legitimate rights of the nationalist oppression and violence, which was also expressed at the proceedings of the 13th Congress of the LCY, is an impasse.

Time has come when the Yugoslav leaders should understand that the internal situation in their country cannot be improved by accusing the Albanians, Greeks, Bulgarians or others for interference. They must not seek for the enemies outside the country, but must try to eliminate the real causes that keep alive the national, economic and social inequalities, which create favourable conditions and grounds for the interference of the imperialist powers.

Speaking of the Balkans at the congress, the minister of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Dizdarevic said that the "all-sided cooperation in the fields of mutual interest for the countries of the Balkans is the way to create the conditions to lower the tension there where it exists. It is also the road for a constructive dialogue for open and debatable problems, for their solution and materialization of the aspirations of the peoples of the Balkans to live in lasting peace and friendship."

Such a statement is worth hailing, but whom must we believe, Dizdarevic or Vidic? Certainly we must not trust the words but facts and the facts so far do not show of a sincere desire of the Yugoslav leaders to preserve and develop the good neighbourliness among the countries of the Balkans, to consolidate peace and security in this zone.

ATANASOV RECEIVES ROMANIA'S NICOLAE GIOSAN

AU111515 Sofia BTA in English 1120 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 11 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a Romanian parliamentary delegation paying a visit to this country led by Mr. Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania and alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov and Mr. Nicolae Giosan informed each other of the tasks which the two countries are solving at the present stage of their development. They discussed a number of issues of bilateral cooperation including the role of the parliaments in the promotion of bilateral relations.

The head of the Bulgarian Government spoke of the policy of the BCP directed towards the intensification of all processes of social development, towards the stepping up of the rates of economic growth in compliance with the achievements of the most advanced countries in the world. He stressed the role of the accelerated introduction of the achievements of science and technology in production in achieving the planned acceleration. Mr. Atanasov explained the meaning of the changes introduced in the management and the economic life of the country and in the style and methods of work of the state apparatus, including the Council of Ministers. The talks stressed the tendency towards granting ever greater independence to the economic units and towards an ever greater interrelations between their activities and the requirements of the market.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov and Mr. Nicolae Giosan stressed the existing possibilities for activating Bulgaro-Romanian economic relations and for the introduction of modern forms of cooperation.

HUNGARIAN MINISTER VISITS KOZLODUY NUCLEAR STATION

AU121448 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Laszlo Kapolyi, the Hungarian minister of industry, and Laszlo Somogyi, the minister of construction and urban development, paid a visit to Kozloduy. Accompanied by Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the Energetika Economic Association, and Svetozar Petrushkov, first secretary of the Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee, they acquainted themselves with the operation and the construction of the new capacities at the nuclear power complex.

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH LIBYA END, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU102047 Sofia BTA in English 1844 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Sofia, July 10 (BTA) -- The 16th session of the Bulgaro-Libyan Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended here today with the signing of a protocol. The document was signed by Bulgaria's Minister of Trade Mr. Khristo Khristov and by Mr. Hasan 'Abd al-Ai al-Barghati, secretary of the People's Committee for Industry of Libya.

The two sides made a review of bilateral economic cooperation and noted its considerable progress in the period after the last session with satisfaction. They adopted concrete resolutions directed towards the further broadening of interaction. It has been provided for Bulgaria to render aid to Libya in the construction of a number of projects in agriculture -- sheep and poultry farms, a packinghouse and hot houses. Cooperation in the field of underground water prospecting will be broadened. It has been provided for the construction of enterprises in the field of the food industry and mechanical engineering as well as for the setting up of joint societies for the production of consumer goods. The main aspect of cooperation -- trade -- will also be promoted.

Techno-scientific cooperation will be directed towards the training of technical cadres as well as towards the broadening of interaction in health care, in the industry and in agriculture.

TRANSIT DIFFICULTIES FOR TURKISH DRIVERS DENIED

AU111601 Sofia BTA in English 1334 GMT 11 Jul 86

["Vienna Convention not Violated -- Foreign Motorists' Travel in Bulgaria" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 11 (BTA) -- Members of the Turkish and Western media have of late been circulating stories that only holders of international driving licenses are allowed to cross Bulgarian territory with their cars. It is alleged that drivers who do not hold international driving licenses are subjected to solid fines.

The BTA was informed by the Ministry of the Interior of Bulgaria that the latter has issued no order to the effect that only foreign drivers holding international driving licenses may be allowed to travel through Bulgaria.

Bulgaria has ratified the Vienna Convention on Road Traffic of 1968 and is abiding strictly by the rules set down by it. Bulgaria has even relaxed her regulations in respect to the foreign drivers and their vehicles. Foreign nationals may drive motor vehicles within Bulgarian territory if they possess one of the following documents: national driving license of the type approved by the Vienna Convention; international driving license; any other national driving license if it is accompanied by an officially legalized translation into Bulgarian.

Bulgarian laws do not envisage fines for irregularities in respect to the driving licenses in the sizes quoted by the Western press. The traffic control authorities have not fined foreign drivers for not possessing international driving licenses.

All allegations that Turkish nationals employed in the F.R.G. and passing through Bulgarian territory and falling into a "trap" are absolutely untrue. Bulgarian laws and traffic control authorities are treating all drivers equally irrespective of their nationality. It is, however, obvious that certain circles are interested in kindling unexisting problems and in creating anti-Bulgarian feelings.

MORE, BETTER CONSUMER GOODS CALLED FOR

AU082015 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "The Production of Consumer Goods and Services -- Industry for Man!" --- capitalized passages published in wide-spaced type]

[Excerpts] THE SUPREME GOAL OF THE WHOLE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND OF THE PARTY POLICY WHICH WAS SCIENTIFICALLY SUBSTANTIATED AT THE 13TH CONGRESS IS THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY, THE RAISING OF ITS LIVING STANDARDS, AND THE PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS OF MAN, OF THE WORKER. FROM THIS BASIC POSITION ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION WERE DISCUSSED AT THE MEETING WHICH WAS HELD ON SATURDAY, CONVENED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE BCF CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE BUREAU OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS. THE THEORETICAL POSTULATES AND NEW APPROACHES EXPOUNDED BY COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV ARE OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE PARTY'S SOCIAL POLICY AND FOR THE TOTAL RESTUCTURING OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE CONTEMPORARY SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION. IN THEIR PROFOUND ESSENCE THE TASKS FOR CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION AND IN THE SPHERE OF SERVICES FORM A TOTAL AND BROAD-SCALE PROGRAM FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE CONGRESS DECISIONS FOR RAISING THE PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS.

THE NEW STAGE WHICH THE COUNTRY'S IS ENTERING FOLLOWING THE HISTORIC DECISIONS OF THE 13TH BCP CONGRESS REQUIRES A NEW ATTITUDE, NEW THINKING, AND DECISIVE PRACTICAL ACTIONS, WHICH WILL LEAD TO COMPLEX SATISFACTION OF THE POPULATION'S MATERIAL AND INTELLECTUAL NEEDS, AND TO THE POPULATION'S REACHING THE LOFTY PEAKS OF WORLD CULTURE, SCIENCE, AND PRODUCTION. [passage omitted]

All the processes of renewal in the economy lose their meaning and become purposeless and ends in themselves if they fail to solve to the greatest extent the concrete problems of social development and the population's living standards. THE IDEA -- HISTORIC IN ITS CONTENT AND IMPORTANCE -- OF QUALITATIVELY NEW GROWTH IN THE ECONOMY AND IN THE SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL FIELDS, DICTATES A DIFFERENT STYLE, THINKING, AND ACTION, IN HARMONY WITH THE NEW STAGE OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. [passage omitted]

Now changes are needed, changes which are to turn all the goods producers, which the economic organizations indeed are, according to Comrade Todor Zhivkov's figurative expression, into an industry for man. This formulation of the problem primarily signifies a uniform approach in the whole of the country's economic potential for the complex satisfaction of the population's needs.

The new approach presupposes the breakdown of branch and departmental barriers and views. Overcoming the old systems and organization will lead to uniform coordinated actions and to the integration of the efforts of all goods producers. The uniform policy in technological and technical development, provision of scientific services, prices policy, and the study and mass application of world experience will give a powerful impetus to production and to raising production quality and profitability.

The party's innovative conception has its sound foundation in our economy's material-technical base, in the achievements of goods production, and in Bulgaria's wide international economic relations. Only the wrongly understood interests of enterprises and plants which operate in isolation from one another within the framework of a branches can give rise to artificial shortages of goods and restrict the range of products. How painfully well aware we are of the harmful practice of goods being produced from which the enterprises derive a greater financial benefit, while other goods, so necessary for the population, are neglected. During the first half of this year alone more than 100 types of products which fall within the sphere of the population's basic needs were not supplied to the market.

The nonfulfillment of clearly defined plan tasks is due not to objective difficulties in the economy, but to the outmoded attitude of economic figures and plant managers. Even up to the present moment they are still living with the idea that it is more important to achieve a certain high income, even at the expense of product range and quality. But of what value is it to fulfill the plan in such a way, when products will enter the trading warehouses merely to lie there unsold, while the shelves for the goods in demand are empty?

What justifications can be given, for example, for the nondelivery to the market of joinery products, silk cloth, canned vegetables, synthetic latexes, panel radiators ...? Is there really a lack of production capacities, and is it really impossible to find the raw materials to produce the above articles?

There is usually one reason -- weak organization, a lack of elementary economic foresight, and bureaucratic laziness of services, small sections and departments which have the tasks of ensuring supplies, concluding contracts, and organizing the work. Instead of such activities, they practice compiling telexes, writing letters of explanation and justification, and distorting the production structure.

The new approach requires a different policy which is totally in accordance with the market and consumer demand. It is no longer possible to organize normal production without researching the market trends, without making forecasts, and without uniformity in commercial, technological, and production activities. An enterprise which produces goods without having sensed the pulse of the market, the consumer's requirements, his interests, preferences, and criteria, and without then going again to the market in order to see how its product is assessed, is not worth a cent. Such a collective and its leadership are working working with their eyes closed, they are limited in their conceptions of their economic activity and as may be expected, always lag behind real life, the market, and modern production. [passage omitted]

PRODUCTION-SHARING [KOOOPERATIVEA] AND LOCAL INDUSTRY possesses great reserves and, integrated in the general process of the production of goods and services, they can raise their organization and economic activity to a new level, produce complete products in the full sense of the word, and compete with many established companies.

Starting from this position, the work of a number of branches of industry must acquire a new direction -- raising the quality of their economic activity, modernization -- raising the quality of their economic activity, modernization, and profound changes in the actual structure of production. THE FOOD AND TOBACCO INDUSTRY POSSESSES IMMENSE CAPACITIES FOR PLAYING A LARGER AND LARGER PART AS A LARGE PRODUCER AND EXPORTER OF CANNED FOODS AND FOOD PRODUCTS OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY AND PROFITABILITY, AND FOR SATURATING THE HOME MARKET WITH PREPARED AND SEMIPREPARED FOOD PRODUCTS BOTH FOR THE ENTIRE PUBLIC CATERING SYSTEM AND FOR THE POPULATION. Agriculture will find a continuation -- which is so necessary -- in industrial production, a uniform flow line, and will extend to the manufacture of an end product with the highest economic and social indices, representing a large part of the country's national income. As a state and a society, as producers, can we miss such a real opportunity and fail to meet such an objective requirement, for which we have all the conditions to achieve the level of the best models in the world economy? [passage omitted]

THE NEW APPROACH REQUIRES A RESTRUCTURING OF THE ACTUAL MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION IN THE BASIC ECONOMIC STRUCTURES -- THE PLANTS, FACTORIES, AND ENTERPRISES, AND THIS IS TO EXTEND TO ALL THE ORGANS WHICH SHAPE ECONOMIC POLICY.

No significant results can be achieved unless there is a change to a new type of management, and unless the principles of the self-governing systems are grasped and speedily applied. Self-government will stir the minds and economic initiative of the labor collectives, of this true and conscious MANAGER OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY. This manager is to have in its power the total organization of production, the rights and great responsibilities, investment activities, and relations with the market. The state will guarantee the basic material balances at the points of input and output of production, and will regulate the proportions in the structure of the goods funds, while first and foremost protecting the interests of the millions of consumers as regards products of the highest quality, most modern style, with good functional properties and reasonably priced. [passage omitted]

The movement for changes, especially in such a vitally important area as production and services, will be recompensed by yet greater material and intellectual values for the people, the new social climate, and sense of self-esteem. The concern for the nation's prosperity will promote active social behavior on the part of the workers in socialist construction, the scientific and technical reequipment of the whole of social production, and the accelerated promotion of every cause forming part of the country's present and future.

ZAREV OPENS NEW SECTION OF GENERATING PLANT

AU110734 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1370 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] With the active assistance of Soviet specialists, the first stage of the extension of the "Maritsa-Iztok-2" thermal generating plant has been completed. The two 210-megawatt power units that have been put into commission will create greater possibilities to satisfy the country's requirements for electric power. A meeting was held, at which Rusi Danev, general director of the "Maritsa-Iztok" Combine, made a speech. Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, opened the extension and presented high government distinctions to construction workers, power fitters, designers, and investors, who distinguished themselves. New Holders of the noble title

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MINISTER CONSALVI'S VISIT

Meets With Husak

LD091321 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received at Lany today Simon Alberto Consalvi, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, who is paying an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

During a business conversation, they assessed the present level of Czechoslovak-Venezuelan relations and stressed their bilateral interest in expanding and deepening mutual relations and cooperation in all spheres. The conversation also confirmed identical or close views on a number of key foreign-political questions. The two representatives stressed the urgent nature of seeking paths and adopting concrete measures to improve the international atmosphere, to halt the arms race, and tackle the questions of disarmament.

Taking part in the meeting was Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives.

Tours Bratislava With Chnoupek

LD102210 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Excerpt] In conclusion of his official visit to Czechoslovakia, Simon Alberto Consalvi, foreign minister of the Republic of Venezuela, visited Bratislava today.

Accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, and ambassadors of the two countries, the guest from Venezuela familiarized himself with economic and social growth of Slovakia and its current contribution to the development of the whole state.

In the evening Simon Alberto Consalvi, Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, ended his official visit to the CSSR. At the border transit in Bratislava-Petrzalka, he was seen off by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister. [passage omitted]

Meets With Kinsky

LD102217 Prague CTK in English 1902 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Bratislava July 10 (CTK) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi ended today his official visit to Czechoslovakia.

Earlier in the day the minister was received by Slovak Deputy Premier Jaroslav Kinsky who informed him of the economic and social development of Slovakia, and by Deputy Mayor of Bratislava Michal Grega.

HRUSKOVIC ON NUCLEAR PLANTS' RELIABILITY

AU091128 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Jul 86 p 1

[CTK Report: "Builders' Meeting in Jaslovske Bohunice; Nuclear Power Plants -- a Firm Component of Czechoslovak Power Engineering"]

[Excerpts] Jaslovske Bohunice (Our correspondent/CTK) -- With the successful putting into operation of the fourth, the last 440MW production block of the nuclear energy complex in Jaslovske Bohunice the construction of nuclear power plants in that locality has ended. On that occasion, on Monday [7 July], a festive meeting of the builders of the V-2 nuclear power plant was held in the Bohunice subsidiary of the Nuclear Power Plants enterprise, in which the course of construction was assessed and appreciation was expressed to the most successful collectives and individuals.

The meeting was attended by a party and state delegation, headed by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The delegation further consisted of Ignac Janak, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the CPSL West Slovak Regional Committee; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuels and power. Milan Kubat, CSSR minister of electrotechnical industry; Dusan Miklanek, Slovak minister of construction; and Ondrej Kvaka, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department. Vladimir Monakhov, counsellor of the USSR Embassy to the CSSR, was also present. [passage omitted]

In the opening part of his speech, Miloslav Hruskoivic analyzed ways with which it is possible to ensure an increment in primary energy. In this connection he noted that there is only one truly long-term path to ensure it. In our naturalistic conditions, the orientation toward the utilization of nuclear energy continues to be such a path. However, the utilization of nuclear energy for the production of electricity alone would not be able to resolve the complex situation in the balance sheet of primary resources.

Therefore, it is also necessary to pay attention to the construction of heat feeders [tepelne napajecce] from Jaslovske Bohunice to Trnava, Leopoldov, and other places, as well as from Mochovce and Dukovany. It is equally necessary to strive for the utilization of waste heat. He stressed that party and state agencies are paying exceptional attention to the reliability of the nuclear power plants in operation, as well as of those under construction. [passage omitted]

PAPER REPORTS TRIAL OF DOLLAR COUNTERFEITERS

AU111948 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 9 July on page 3 carries a 1,300-word article by Nada Adamickova entitled "Growing Rich From Human Gullibility." The article deals with a recent trial at the Prague City Court of a group of 20 illegal money changers who were dealing in counterfeit \$100 bills. The gang was uncovered after a cheated citizen who bought U.S. \$600 at the "fairly good black market rate of Kcs32 per U.S. dollar," discovered that the bills were forged and informed the police. The hint of this citizen -- who, as Adamickova implies, will also have to stand trial for violation of the foreign currency law -- led to the apprehension of 25-year old Ludek Skop and, ultimately, the whole group of about 20 suspects.

These people, all of them good friends of Skop, included Ladislav Perkaus and Josef Majer, the original owners of all the counterfeit dollar bills. Perkaus and Majer, who obtained the bills from "foreign tourists," then sold them to the other members of the group at a rate of Kcs20 per U.S. dollar. According to Adamickova, all members of the group were well aware that these were "left bucks" [levy baky] the slang term for counterfeit dollars.

The dealers reportedly spent their "working hours" in the lounge and coffee shop of the Alcron Hotel in downtown Prague where they "pursued their business." Most of them had professions "ensuring them the greatest possible liberty," such as "heater, cleaner, parking place attendant, and the like." Thanks to the income from their illegal deals, they could afford to "pay accomplices who did their work for them." Adamickova asks: "Does the ranking personnel of the organizations concerned know how their employees observe working hours? And if they do, are their control measures sufficiently effective?"

The interrogations revealed, Adamickova continues, that a "fairly large number of counterfeit U.S. \$100 bills are circulating in Prague." An expertize by specialists from the Czechoslovak State Bank confirmed that they were "successful forgeries," which a laymen cannot possibly tell apart from genuine dollar bills. The foreign counterfeiters reportedly used "modern printing equipment, chemicals, dyes, and paper," which accounts for the bills' "high quality".

In concluding, Adamickova warns that although Skop's group is not the only gang of currency dealers that "found itself on the defendants' bench" recently, there are other people who bank on people's gullibility and continue to engage in this illegal trade.

U.S. POLICY, BLAMED FOR DIFFERENCES WITH EUROPE

LD122223 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Jirina Dupalova Commentary]

[Text] The claim that the Soviet Union wants to drive a wedge between the United States and West Europe, that it wants to undermine it and put it under its influence is the common denominator of all campaigns in the West against Soviet peace proposals. This is nonsense, which both Washington and the West European capitals know well. Despite social and class interests that link West Europe with its transatlantic partner there exist serious differences between them. These however are not the work of Moscow. Their causes lie elsewhere. Admiral James Eberle, a former NATO official and currently the director of the Royal Institute for International Affairs in London, declared about one of the most important ones: Reagan's program for feverish arms buildup, especially in space, divides most of the United States and West Europe, which does not want to become a sacrificial victim.

West Europe knows what war is about. It lived through two wars. It paid with millions of lives and suffered enormous material losses. For this reason it has a far more responsible attitude toward the issues of war and peace. If disappointment grows in it at the confrontational line of Washington's policy, then its growing interest in the relaxation of international tension, for which the Soviet Union is striving, is only completely natural.

One of the basic traditional orientations of its policy is the European aspect. Recent history has shown that it was not accidental in the past and is thus evenless accidental today. After all our common home, Europe, where mutual dependence and connection between the destinies of nations is manifested especially strongly, despite the fact that they proceed along different paths of social development, is overcrowded with the greatest number of the most destructive weapons of all kinds, and its stockpiling continues.

The densely populated continent has thus become literally the most explosive place in the world. Its security cannot be secured by military means, by a military force. This is an indisputable fact. This is the political axiom of the present.

The Soviet Union also points out that conditions have been created in Europe for overcoming the split between East and West, primarily in the issues concerning the safeguarding of security and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation. These are the reasons why much of the soviet peace proposals are directly aimed at Europe. Its realization would make it possible to untie the Gordian knot not only of European but also of world security. This is also why now, or to put it better, especially now, the role of that first step along the path of ensuring a world free of wars belongs to Europe. It would be a good thing if the other section of our common home realized this as much as possible.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION'S VISIT.

Welcomed by Jakes

LD111233 Prague CTK in English 1150 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 11 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, led by its Secretary Haime Crombet, arrived here today for a working visit at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The guests were welcomed at Ruzyně Airport by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Milos Jakes.

Tours Gottwaldov

LD121747 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] The delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, which is headed by its secretary Jaime Crombet, today visited the Gottwaldov district and became acquainted with six development programs of the Unified Agricultural Cooperative, Agrokombinat Slusovice the guests were interested in particular in cattle breeding. They saw the microelectronics center, the genetic center, a large capacity cow barn, and other centers. They were also interested in the party organization work, the activity of the agricultural workers trade union, social and work conditions of the agricultural workers, and possibilities for cultural and social life.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who accompanied the Cuban delegation today also visited the Unified Agricultural Cooperative Red October Gottwaldov Kudlov. He acquainted himself with the use of computer technology in managing agricultural mass production.

ZAMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY GROUP PAYS VISIT

Received by Chnoupek

LD092020 Prague CTK in English 1850 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 9 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mavis Muyunda, member of a delegation of the United Nations Independence Party which is here at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The two sides discussed the level of Czechoslovak-Zambian relations and their further prospects, and exchanged views on present international topics, condemning the racist policy of the Pretoria regime.

Meets Husak

LD101325 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, received at Lany today Alexander Grey Zulu, head of the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and its secretary general. The delegation is paying an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the party's Central Committee. In a cordial conversation, the two representatives briefed each other on the situation in their countries and on the activities and tasks of their parties in the current period. They assessed some questions of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Zambia. They also exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation. They expressed support for the Soviet proposals to halt the feverish arms race, for disarmament and for strengthening international security.

In assessing the situation in the south of Africa, they condemned the aggressive policy of the South African regime against the neighboring states and voiced the conviction that the people of Namibia will also achieve liberation from the colonial and racial yoke. During the meeting, Alexander Grey Zulu presented a message from Kenneth Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia.

Delegation Departs

LD111246 Prague CTK in English 1215 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 11 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Zambian United Nations Independence Party, headed by its General Secretary Alexander Grey Zulu, left here today for home.

The Zambian guests paid an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

ABRAHAM-LED DELEGATION MEETS PRC TU FIGURES

LD090906 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] China -- The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Ladislav Abraham, member of its Presidium, met in Beijing today Luo Gan and Chen Junsheng, vice-chairmen of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. They briefed one another on the work of their organizations and on the participation of the working people in the building of socialism in the two countries. They stressed that cooperation of the Czechoslovak and Chinese trade unions has great significance and expressed the hope that it will develop also in the future.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE ON LE DUAN DEATH

LD111506 Prague CTK in English 1404 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Prague July 11 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak has sent a message of condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the death of Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan.

On behalf of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and all people of Czechoslovakia he said that the name of Comrade Le Duan is linked with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people for freedom, independence and unification of the country, for peaceful life and socialist construction of their homeland.

In Czechoslovakia, Comrade Le Duan was known as a close collaborator of Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding party and state representative, patriot and internationalist, who has done much work for strengthening the cohesion and unity of the countries of the socialist community, for the victory of the ideas of socialism, peace and progress in the world, the message said.

Comrade Le Duan was a sincere friend of Czechoslovakia and its people, contributed to the expansion of friendship and allround cooperation between the communist parties of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the message said.

VACLAVIK ORDERS MARKING OF CIVIL DEFENSE ANNIVERSARY

LD111332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel General Milan VACLAVIK, Czechoslovak minister of national defense, has issued an order on the 35th anniversary of civil defense [civilna obrana]. He emphasized that civil defense, under the leadership of the CPCZ, responsibly fulfills patriotic and international tasks. It secures the population's defense and protection, eliminates the consequences of natural catastrophes, and creates conditions for the fluent running of the national economy in the event of possible attack by the enemy. The creative utilization of experience and close cooperation with the civil defense of the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact significantly contributes to raising the standard of its readiness.

Minister Milan VACLAVIK also recalled in the order the gradation of feverish armament by the world's reactionary forces. This demands a continual increase in combat readiness and the need to create all necessary conditions for preserving the vitality of the population and of the national economy in the event of a defense emergency.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI ON REELECTION

LD031238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent Wojciech Jaruzelski a telegram of congratulations on his reelection as first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The telegram states that the election is a sign of the respect and recognition of the members of the PZPR for the responsible work and efforts being carried out by Comrade Jaruzelski for the socialist regeneration and successful development of the Polish People's Republic. The telegram goes on to express the wish for every success in implementing the conclusions of the 10th PZPR Congress, as well as the conviction that the traditional bonds of friendship and mutual cooperation between both parties, states, and peoples will continue to develop and strengthen to the benefit of Czechoslovakia and Poland, and in the interests of peace, socialism, and progress throughout the world.

LEADERS MARK LE DUAN'S DEATH AT SRV EMBASSY

LD111549 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1316 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR Party and State leadership offered its condolences at the SRV Embassy in Berlin today on the occasion of the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Condolences were expressed by SED Central Committee Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Politburo members Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Joachim Herrmann and Egon Krenz; Central Committee Secretaries; Herbert Krolikowski; state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Bruno Mahlow, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

The leading GDR representatives bowed in deep mourning in front of the portrait of the outstanding functionary of the Vietnamese and international communist movement, and signed the book of condolences. They expressed the deep sympathy of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the People's Chamber and the GDR people to the SRV ambassador to the GDR, Tran Hoai Nam.

Public figures from all the parties and mass organizations, including Dr Ernst McKlenburg, chairman of the DBD (Democratic Peasant Party of Germany), united in the National Front offered condolences at the SRV Embassy. Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR solidarity Committee and other public figures signed the book of condolences.

Collectives from enterprises and institutions also visited the embassy to express grief at the death of the first representative of the fraternal Vietnamese Party with their condolences.

SCHUERER, USSR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN HOLD TALKS

LD111352 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1139 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jul (ADN) -- Friendly talks between Gerhard Schuerer, GDR Council of Ministers deputy chairman and State Planning Commission chairman and Genrikh Stroganov, USSR State Planning committee deputy chairman in Berlin on Friday centered on the fulfillment of the long-term agreement on tasks and science, production, and technology between the GDR and the USSR. The two sides discussed measures for the further consistent implementation of the program for this cooperation and the complex program for scientific-technical progress of the CEMA member countries until the year 2000.

These measures are aimed at further raising the GDR and USSR economies' productivity and efficiency by means of comprehensive intensification, particularly through the application of key technologies, and the production of goods with the highest scientific-technical level. Special importance was attached here to the expansion of cooperation and specialization in production and the development of direct relations between the two countries' combines, enterprises, and scientific research institutions.

SINDERMANN, ITALY'S IOTTI EXCHANGE DINNER TOASTS

LD251415 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2046 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Rome, 24 Jun (ADN) -- The president of the Italian Chamber of Deputation, Nildo Iotti, stressed the flourishing, mutually beneficial development of relations between Italy and the GDR in her toast during a dinner in honor of GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann on Tuesday evening. Her visit to the GDR in March 1984 was very important in understanding the country and its prospects.

The latest experiences in international politics have made it clear that the destiny of all peoples is closely interwoven, she added. Europe has become the largest arsenal of nuclear and conventional weapons. The search for peace and security must no longer be based on wanting to be the strongest and developing over-more complex weapons systems.

The only possible strategy today can be gradual, balanced, and controlled disarmament. Italy is following with hope and satisfaction the negotiations in Geneva and the latest statements, which appear to be opening the path to concrete results. No country should adopt the role of observer on the issue of disarmament.

In his reply, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann described the mutual desire as parliamentarians, to do everything to safeguard peace and a happy life for the two peoples as a joint starting point for the talks. He expressed the expectation that the dialogue between politicians of the GDR and Italy will help peaceful coexistence to make a break-through. A constructive rapprochement is especially needed in view of the present complex and dangerous international situation. The joint effort to reduce tensions, halt the arms race on earth, and prevent its extension to space has priority.

Horst Sindermann referred to Erich Honecker's statement that statesmanlike wisdom must today be linked with a new approach to international problems. This way of looking at matters has recently allowed progress in relations between the two parliaments and states and guaranteed a continuation of this gratifying development. He recalled, in conclusion, the GDR's commitment never again to allow war to emanate from German soil, and the latest proposals in this connection, for example for the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

AXEN DISCUSSES PEACEFUL COOPERATION WITH PCF

LD091916 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin 9 Jul (ADN) -- SED Politburo member Hermann Axen, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the members of the French Communist Party (PCF) delegation, led by Politburo member Rene le Guen, spoke out in favor of intensified peaceful cooperation by the European states in the political, economic and scientific-technological areas during a talk in Berlin on Wednesday.

The SED and the PCF support political dialogue and all negotiations which aim at reaching agreements that consolidate the security of all states in Europe, the two sides noted. They attach particular importance to the further positive development of relations between the GDR and France.

The interlocutors also agreed that, in view of the dangers conjured up by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, there is nothing more pressing than bringing about a change toward disarmament and detente through a broad coalition of all forces of peace, reason, and realism.

The Budapest appeal for the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms from the Atlantic to the Urals opens up, together with the comprehensive peace proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, a great chance for concluding substantive agreements on arms limitation and disarmament with regard for the security interests of all sides. It is now important to move the United States to adopt a realistic negotiating position through the intensified activity of all those to whom the peaceful future of mankind is the most important matter. The interests of the peoples and states of Europe are irreconcilable with star wars plans, the cancellation of existing arms limitation agreements, and imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the states.

Germann Axen outlined the aims and directions of the international policy of the SED and the GDR. The socialist German state is effectively contributing toward implementing the peace program agreed by the states of the Warsaw Pact in Budapest. Rene le Guen reported on the intensified commitment of the French communists in the worldwide movement for peace and disarmament.

Both politicians paid tribute to the fraternal relations between the SED and the PCF and discussed concrete steps for the expansion of their cooperation.

PAPER ON BERLIN COMMUNIST PARTIES' CONFERENCE

AU091428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5-6 Jul 86 p 6

[Editorial Article: "Ten Years of Berlin Conference"]

[Text] Ten years ago the document "For Peace, Security, Cooperation and Social Progress in Europe" was published. (Footnote 1) (Conference of the Communist and Workers Parties of Europe, Documents and Speeches, Berlin, June 1976). Adopted at the Berlin Conference of the leading representatives of 29 communist and workers parties on 29 and 30 June 1986, the document points out the joint views and aims of the communists of our continent concerning the most important and most topical questions of the struggle for peace and social progress at that time.

If you examine the document from today's point of view and take stock of the significance and effects of the Berlin Conference from topical points of view, you have the following considerations: the aims with which the Berlin Conference participants addressed broad social and political forces in their appeal have lost none of their topicality: ending arms races of whatever kind, the reduction and ultimate elimination of means of mass destruction; cooperation, in particular between the states of the two systems in Europe, a deepening of detente, development of the Helsinki process instead of confrontation; separate confidence- and security-building measures; defense of democracy, the struggle for a democratic way out of the crisis of the capitalist countries, against authoritarian and neofascist tendencies, cooperation with the nonaligned movement, the progressive forces in the developing countries in the struggle to "implement new international political and economic relations" (footnote 2) (ibid., p 38), the application of resources released through armament limitation and disarmament "to overcome the economic backwardness, to aid and support the developing countries and environmental protection" (footnote 3) (ibid., p 24). Today all these problems are even more urgent, even more aggravated than they were a decade ago. Does that mean that the communists that gathered in Berlin had illusions regarding the possibilities of implementing the aims they were striving at?

Yet in 1976 they were able to point to significant progress and note that "the communist and workers parties of the European countries... together with the other democratic and peace-loving forces have played a decisive role in the political actions.. that made possible a change toward detente, strengthening security, and toward cooperation in Europe" (footnote 4) (ibid., p 25). By analyzing the new situation thus created and expressed in the European treaty system, in the conference, in the final document of Helsinki, in the elimination of the political-diplomatic blockade of the GDR, in the failing of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam, and other developments, they set far-reaching aims: the consolidation and expansion of the process of detente, the change towards reducing armaments. They expressed their commitment to the active struggle "to implement the policy of peaceful coexistence, to develop an active cooperation among all countries as the only alternative to a nuclear war" (footnote 5) (ibid., pp 21/22).

They let themselves be guided by the fact that further progress on the path covered in Europe would promote the democratic reshaping of the international relations in general and expand the possibilities for the democratic and social progress of the peoples.

However, because the most aggressive forces of monopolism embarked on a course of confrontation and intensive armament, the situation in the world, and in Europe, has been seriously aggravated, and the danger of war has increased and continues to increase.

In the document the Berlin Conference participants did not exclude the possibility of such a development that is unfavorable for peace and the interests of the peoples. They even pointed out the acute dangers and responded to them in their struggle, in their cooperation with broad forces.

The participants in the meeting stressed "that world peace has not yet been guaranteed, that detente has not yet been stabilized, that serious obstacles still have to be overcome on the road to lasting security and cooperation" (footnote 6) (ibid., p 22). They referred to the fact that in striving for a way out of the crisis, the reactionary forces of big capitalism try to shift the burden of it onto the working people, try to limit the democratic and social rights of the peoples and at the same time strive "to prevent the policy of detente and active cooperation, undermine the results of the Helsinki Conference, and again create an atmosphere of tension and confrontation in international relations." (footnote 7) (ibid., p 23).

Thus one can say: Realism, sobermindedness, the capacity to act with foresight marked the statement of the communists of Europe in the document of the Berlin Conference. In this connection one cannot but make another important statement: At the Berlin Conference not only the dangers for peace and the forces from which they emanate were shown, but also the forces that are able to ban these dangers and the policy which the communists consider necessary in order to bring these forces together.

The document states in this connection: The communist and workers parties "regard dialogue and cooperation between the communists and all other democratic and peace-loving forces as necessary. In this they proceed from what they have in common and favor eliminating the mistrust and the prejudices that can impair their cooperation (footnote 8) (ibid., p 25). In this spirit the participants of the conference were in favor of a constructive dialogue with the socialist and social democratic parties, between the trade unions the youth and women organizations, the religious forces "while fully preserving the independence of all these forces in order to achieve peaceful cooperation in the struggle for peace, security, and social progress" (footnote 9) (ibid., p 39).

Obviously it is justified to say that there is a link between these ideas in the document of the Berlin Conference and the struggle for our party for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism, to avert a nuclear inferno, ideas the necessity and real possibilities of which were founded among other places, in the address of Erich Honecker, at the International Scientific Conference "Karl Marx and Our Time -- The Struggle for Peace and Social Progress" in April 1983. Today one can state: The dialogue, the coming together of forces that are extraordinarily different ideologically, politically and socially -- among others of communists and social democrats -- in the struggle to safeguard peace within the framework of the peace movement, a worldwide coalition of social forces and states no longer represent a vision but are a reality that is developing and becoming more and more influential. A considerable contribution to that was made last by not least by the Berlin Conference of 1976, and by our party through its policy of active political dialogue.

The experiences gained since the Berlin Conference confirm that cooperation, exchange of views and experiences, joint consultation and coordination between the communist parties do not impair their striving for broader cooperation with forces beyond the communist movement. The Berlin Conference, like the Karl Marx Conference and multilateral events of the communist parties, demonstrate that whenever and wherever an objective need for an exchange of views and experiences matures and exists, the communists will also find the corresponding conditions in order to take into account this need and guarantee their cooperation. This applies to the new questions which developed in the middle of the seventies in view of the change from cold war to detente as well as to the problems caused today for the communist parties by the threat to mankind, either from the policy of confrontation and intensive armament of the aggressive imperialist forces or from the scientific-technological revolution.

"The deepening of the international cooperation of communists," Comrade Erich Honecker stated at the 11th SED Congress, "is today based on the independence of every party and its own responsibility in working out and implementing its policy, in the creative search for solutions to its concrete tasks taking into account national and international conditions. Differences in the approach to this task and possible differences in opinion must not affect the joint struggle, the joint responsibility" (footnote 10) (Central Committee Report to the 11th SED Congress pp 90/91). The SED will also in the future actively contribute to strengthening the internationalist affinity of the communists and to seeking appropriate forms and ways to guarantee it.

HONECKER GREETES KPRP CC ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK071248 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 7 -- On the occasion of the 35th Founding anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [PRPK], the PRPK Central Committee has received from the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) a message of warmest greetings.

The message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, says: "Descended from the Indochinese Communist Party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea is now a political force in leading the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It organizes the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national defence and construction.

"With the resolutions of its Fifth Congress, the PRPK has opened a new stage of social development in Kampuchea, that is a Marxist-Leninist programme of action, which enable the party to consolidate itself organizationally and ideologically and to lead the people in the socialist construction.

"The Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea as well as the people of the GDR and Kampuchea are bound together by our fraternal relations and mutual cooperation.

"We continue to assist the PRPK and the Kampuchean people in their national construction and defense and in the struggle to make the PRK recognized internationally," the message concludes.

KOLDITZ SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA

LDO21136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 1 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 1 Jul (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber President, SED Central Committee, Politburo member has assessed the continually deepening fraternal relations between the SED and Nicaragua's Sandinist Liberation Front, between the states and peoples of the two countries, as convincing proof of the two sides' determination to do everything for the preservation and safeguarding of world peace. During a meeting with a delegation from the Sandinist Defense Committee in Berlin on Tuesday he underlined that the GDR strongly condemns the policy of arms escalation, confrontation, and interference by U.S. imperialism and its allies. It is more important than ever that all forces of realism and reason unite to reduce tensions in the world, implement effective measures in the sphere of nuclear and conventional disarmament, and eliminate the danger of a nuclear war. Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals for eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the Warsaw Pact Budapest Appeal indicated the relevant direction and goal.

Horst Sindermann assured the Nicaraguan guests of the GDR people's firm solidarity and expressed the certainty that the two states' trusting cooperation will continue to strengthen in the future.

Delegation leader Commandante Leticia Herrera, first vice president of the National Congress of Nicaragua and national coordinator of the Defense Committee, pointed out that the Warsaw Pact's unanimous condemnation of the U.S. policy of interference in his country's internal affairs is an important guarantee of preserving peace in Central America. Firmly at the side of the socialist countries, the Nicaraguan people will resolutely continue the struggle for social progress, for peace, and freedom. The 100 million dollar military aid from the United States for the gangs operating against Nicaragua will not change this fact. Despite this policy aimed against the country's independence, Nicaragua continues to strive for a political solution and will not allow itself to be blackmailed, Commandate Herrera said.

The Nicaraguan delegation also met on Tuesday with Prof Lothar Kolditz, President of the National Council of the GDR National Front. After the talk Werner Kirchhoff, National Council vice president, and Leticia Herrera signed an agreement on cooperation between the GDR National Front and the Sandinist Defense Committee of Nicaragua until 1990.

AXEN RECEIVES COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST PARTY FIGURE

LD102206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin 10 Jul (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Bilberto Vieira White, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party, spoke in favor of a constructive continuation of political, parliamentary, economic and cultural relations between the GDR and Colombia in Berlin today.

The most important present task is the struggle for the preservation and safeguarding of peace, they stressed. Everything had to be done to prevent a nuclear catastrophe.

They supported the comprehensive and far-reaching proposals of the Warsaw Pact states as contained in the Budapest Appeal of the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. This was an important initiative which testified to the genuine concern of the socialist states for a permanent world of peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation.

The two politicians stated the firm solidarity of their parties with the just fight of the peoples of Central America, Chile and Paraguay. Both parties supported the constructive proposals of the government of Nicaragua and the efforts of the Contadora states for a just political solution of the conflict in Central America, which was being put under great strain by Washington's adventurist policy.

Gilberto Vieira White, who was reelected deputy of the House of Representatives in the recent parliamentary elections, spoke about the efforts of the Colombian communists, who are struggling within the "Patriotic Union" for a permanent democratic alternative in the interests of the working people.

KESSLER MEETS WITH ZAMBIAN COUNTERPART

LD100932 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Defense Minister, Army General Heinz Kessler, received his Zambian counterpart Army General Malimba Masheke today. During the meeting, both politicians paid tribute to their states and peoples' friendly relations. Heinz Kessler stated that the GDR supports Zambia's endeavors for peace, detente, and independence. Its solidarity also went out to the struggle against the racist machinations in South Africa.

STOPH APPOINTS NEW HEAVY MACHINERY MINISTER

LD101401 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1333 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jul (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has appointed Dr Hans-Joachim Lauck, previously director general of the high-grade and special steel combine Brandenburg, as minister for construction of heavy machinery and equipment. A proposal for the election of Hans-Joachim Lauck as member of the Council of Ministers has been referred to the People's Chamber.

BRIEFS

GDR-BULGARIAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORD -- Berlin, 11 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria have agreed on a program of scientific-technical cooperation in environmental protection and water management up to 1990 and have worked out an appropriate working plan. Documents were signed in Berlin today by Dr Hans Reichelt, GDR vice premier and minister for environmental protection and water management, and Todor Bozhinov, chairman of the Committee for Environmental Conservation of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, who visited the GDR for several days of discussions on the development of cooperation between the two countries. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 11 Jul 86 LD]

LAZAR, USSR'S VORONIN DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD111703 Budapest MTI in English 1607 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 11 (MTI) -- In Budapest Friday a closing session was held to evaluate the results of the visit to Hungary by Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Lev Voronin, president of the state materials and technology supply committee of the USSR, with the participation of Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Bela Szikszai president of the National Materials and Price Office, Jakov Kiryushchenko, president of the materials and technical supply committee of the Socialist Republic of Lithuania and members of the delegation accompanying Lev Voronin.

They evaluated the briefing and exchange of experience on the main objectives of the current five year plans and the systems of measures for implementation, as well as measures to update economic control and management and improve efficiency. They agreed that the intensive exchanges of ideas concerning economy with material, the planning of the supply of technology and the shaping of the socialist market held over the past few days were a contribution to the application of successful working methods. They considered cooperation between Hungary and the USSR in projects underway to reduce inputs by rationalization with energy, thrift with materials and the re-cycling of by-products and waste materials to be important and resolved upon practical steps.

During his stay Lev Voronin met with Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, secretary of the Central Committee.

MTI DETAILS LAZAR-AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S TALKS

LD111521 Budapest MTI in English 1340 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Eisenstadt, July 11 (MTI) -- According to MTI's Information Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, who is paying an unofficial working visit to Austria, and his host Chancellor Franz Vranitzky held cordial and friendly talks both tete-a-tete and with wider attendance on Friday. The parties spoke with appreciation of the development of Hungarian-Austrian relations, and emphasized mutual interest in cooperation. They agreed on common efforts to apply the new and advanced forms of economic cooperation in a wider range, for which they held the reciprocally beneficial cooperation in the construction of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water barrage system as a good example. The parties welcomed the expansion of two-way tourism and its part in strengthening ties between the two peoples.

Both sides stressed the fundamental importance of cutting nuclear and conventional weapons as soon as possible, and the need of maintaining dialogue that serves confidence-building. They appreciated the significance of the Helsinki process and established that it is a common interest of all participating states that the follow-up conference to start in Vienna next autumn should yield results promoting reciprocally advantageous cooperation between states with diverging social systems.

Gyorgy Lazar invited Franz Vranitzky to Hungary. The Austrian chancellor accepted the invitation with thanks.

The members of the two delegations held separate talks. Gyorgy Lazar and his party met Theodor Kery, head of Burgenland Province, and several other members of the provincial government.

Press Conference Held

LD111525 Budapest MTI in English 1447 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Eisenstadt, July 11 (MTI) -- After their Friday talks Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky met Hungarian and Austrian journalists.

Vranitzky spoke highly of the economic, political and cultural relations between the two countries. He shared the view of his Hungarian partner that all efforts be made for the success of the CSCE follow-up conference to start in Vienna next autumn, and particularly for the promotion of economic relations, belonging to the Second Basket. Vranitzky emphasized the need of deepening bilateral cultural cooperation, and increasing two-way trade which achieved a record in 1985 but has since temporarily dropped. The chancellor reinforced the intention of his government to participate in the construction of the Gabvikovo-Nagymaros water barrage system.

Gyorgy Lazar highly appreciated the good-neighbourly relations of the two countries, and expressed his commitment for fostering relations. He reconfirmed that he had agreed with his Austrian colleague on all major issues.

Replying to questions Vranitzky said that the firm peace will [as received] that can be experienced all over the world would surely encourage the work of the CSCE follow-up conference. The Soviet-American summit in Geneva, he said, proved the will of the two great powers to negotiate gives ground for hope in the detente process. The chancellor said that the establishment in Budapest of representation offices by Austrian banks and the Chamber of Commerce was an important condition of the development of bilateral commercial relations. The two countries' membership of GATT may contribute to averting the administrative obstacles in the field.

In addition to economic cooperation which is always a priority Gyorgy Lazar appreciated the traditionally good and permanently expanding cultural relations and the significance of direct relations between individuals. He promised the Hungary would make further efforts for a longer stay and greater benefits of Austrian tourists. The Hungarian prime minister added that ties between border zones adds to the development of bilateral relations.

PREMIER LAZAR BRIEFED ON POLISH CONGRESS

LD102037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Tadeusz Samitowski report from Budapest]

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar received Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is having economic talks with Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier. The Polish guest briefed the head of the Hungarian Government on the course of the 10th Congress and tasks of our government resulting from the congress resolutions. Gyorgy Lazar described current economic issues of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The state of implementation of tasks resulting from a Polish-Hungarian summit meeting which took place on 28 March this year and from resolutions taken at the 28th session of the joint Polish-Hungarian mixed commission for scientific and technological cooperation, were discussed during talks of Jozef Koziol and Jozsef Marjai. It was decided that new agreements on cooperation and specialization in the electro-engineering, chemical, automobile, mining and power industries will be signed by the end of August. Thus, within the strategy we have adopted, economic integration with socialist states is developing.

Session Ends, Protocol Signed

LD111534 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Budapest, July 11 (MTI) -- The Budapest meeting of the co-chairmen of the Hungarian-Polish committee for economic, technical and scientific cooperation ended with the signing of a protocol at the parliament building on Friday.

At the talks chaired by Deputy Prime Ministers Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Koziol, co-chairmen of the committee, the parties set concrete tasks in several fields including mining, power industry, and the development and application of up-to-date technologies and new technical solutions. This year the competent national authorities of the two countries signed four specialization and cooperation agreements and preparations for a further nine agreements are under way. The co-chairmen instructed the competent organs to co-ordinate research and production, and took measures to sign agreements as soon as possible.

The sides discussed cooperation in car manufacturing, mining and power industry and, assessing bilateral trade, established that contracts worth 1,100 million roubles had been signed. They held it necessary to accelerate the signing of agreements, particularly in the group of machinery and equipment.

Jozef Koziol met Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Polish deputy prime minister met Jeno Vancsa, minister of agriculture and food.

Jozef Koziol and the Polish delegation left Budapest on Friday.

JARUZELSKI SENDS CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN'S DEATH

LD102249 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, sent a telegram of condolences to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] on the death of Le Duan, CPV secretary general. The telegram emphasizes the service of the deceased in organizing the struggle of the Vietnamese nation for the liberation of the country and for socialism. Le Duan was a tireless spokesman for internationalist cooperation and friendship of fraternal parties and nations of socialist states. In Poland, he enjoyed respect because of his personal contribution toward strengthening the lasting ties of friendship linking the two parties and the peoples of both countries.

POLISH-SOVIET TEAMS DISCUSS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Talks Open

LD080721 Warsaw PAP in English 0025 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 7 -- Polish and Soviet Government teams for the development of economic ties between both countries started plenary talks here today 7 July focusing on specifying main directions of expansion and consolidation of direct links between economic organizations and on starting further joint enterprises. A great importance is attached to naming new possibilities to develop ties in agriculture and the food industry, including storing, transport and sales, and to the expansion of exchange of consumer goods.

Vice-Premier, Chairman of the government Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda received today Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union Vladimir Lakhtin. The two discussed the issues of the Polish-Soviet economic cooperation agreed during the coordination of plans for the years 1986-1990 and the course of the work on materialization and implementation of the general international agreement of last February 19, especially with regard to the creation of the new production potential, and completing the construction, reconstruction and modernization of industrial ventures with the credit contribution for the Soviet side.

Also today Vladimir Lakhtin was received by Vice-Premier, Co-Chairman of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Wladyslaw Gwiazda. The two sides discussed some aspects of the development of direct cooperation between producing enterprises and research institutes, and the organization of joint ventures.

Organizational Links Reviewed

LD090219 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] In the capital a plenary meeting of the ruling groups of the Polish and USSR teams for the development of economic ties between the two states has taken place. They discussed problems of the further development of direct links between enterprises and industrial and scientific-research organizations. Links between those enterprises and organizations in both countries that have already begun direct cooperation will be identified. It was also acknowledged that opportunities exist to increase trade turnover of market goods between the trading organizations of both states.

Today Zbigniew Szalajda received Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, who is the head of the Soviet delegation. They discussed intensifying economic cooperation, including the start of production of a delivery vehicle.

Draft Agreement Studied

LD092250 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 9: Talks continued today [9 July] between the governmental teams of Poland and the Soviet Union for issues of developing economic ties between both states. A key topic of meetings held in one of the groups was the discussion on a draft agreement on creating joint Polish-Soviet economic organizations on the territories of both countries. Both sides agreed that joint research, designing-construction and scientific-production organizations and joint industrial groups and enterprises would be formed. Both sides stated that there existed possibilities of enriching trade exchange through the use of the production and service offers of small business units. The sides envisage that small business will start and expand co-production and specialization ties with Soviet economic and commercial organizations.

Talks attended by Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Soviet Union Vladimir Lakhtin, who heads the governmental team for developing the Soviet Union's economic ties with Poland, were also held today at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The talks focused on the current goods exchange and further intensification of economic cooperation, including expansion of Poland's production potential with the assistance of the Soviet partner.

Messner Receives Lakhtin

LD102043 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Premier Zbigniew Messner received Vladimir Lakhtin, chairman of the USSR Government Team for the Development of Economic Commitments Between Poland and the Soviet Union, and deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee. The fulfillment of the general, intragovernmental agreement of February this year, making way for new production potential with credits from the Soviet Union, including the completion of construction, reconstruction, and modernization of production buildings on Polish territory, were assessed. It was stated that the results of work done to date allow for the considerable enrichment of economic cooperation. This particularly concerns commitments between enterprises and production organizations, scientific-technological, design, planning, and trade organizations. It was emphasized that the creation of joint Polish-Soviet production enterprises and scientific-technological collectives is a new and higher form of cooperation in the process of deepening economic integration between our states. Taking part in the talks were Manfred Gorywoda and Franciszek Kubiczek.

Tacks Conclude

LD122203 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Deliberations of the USSR and Polish Government terms for the development of economic commitments between two states, which have been taking place since 7 July, ended with a plenary session today [12 July].

The deliberation were chaired on the Polish side by Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, and on the Soviet side by Vladimir Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee. It is envisaged that 170 centers, respectively, will begin cooperation, one-fifth of which will be scientific and technological centers.

Economic Relations Reviewed

LD112243 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 11 Jul 86

["Polish-Soviet Economic Ties to Expand" -- PAP Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, July 11 -- The talks, held in the past few days in economic ministries as part of the work of government teams to develop Polish-Soviet economic ties, were summed up today. Heads of government teams Franciszek Kubiczek and Vladimir P. Lakhtin stressed these talks had been fruitful.

As regards metallurgy and engineering industry, both sides agreed on the possibility to increase the number of factories that would conduct direct cooperation by over 30 new economic organizations from every country. Several joint design teams -- for instance, in the aircraft industry, and the computer and food industries -- will be set up. Cooperation in the automotive industry will also be developed. Economic ties in the light and chemical industries are to be considerably expanded. The possibility to jointly implement investment projects serving to meet development needs of the electronic industry is also envisaged. It is possible for the Soviet partner to cooperate in making use of idle production capacities in Polish agricultural and food industry. Both sides reviewed proposals to start investment projects on the basis of Soviet credits.

CSSR, PPR MINISTERS EXTEND COOPERATION PLAN

LD132237 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw July 13 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Minister of Fuel and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger and Polish Minister of Mining and Power Industry Czeslaw Piotrowski ended talks in Katowice today. The ministers agreed that cooperation in the 1981-1985 was positive in the sphere of mutual supplies of coal and power, mining machines and equipment, as well as in the sphere of specialization. In the 1986-1990, cooperation will be extended in all the traditional spheres as well as in nuclear power engineering. The ministers also agreed on the implementation of the program of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between their ministries up to the year 2000, and discussed coordination in coal mining in the Ostrava-Karvina Coal Mining District and the lower Silesian coal mining district up to the year 2010.

POLISH-HUNGARIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD111508 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 11 Jul 86

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Czerkawski]

[Text] Budapest, July 11 -- Chairman of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Development, Poland's Vice-Premier Jozef Kozoil and his Hungarian counterpart Jozsef Marjai have held talks here.

The Polish guest was received by Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC Political Bureau member, Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

After a two-day talks, the commission signed a joint protocol. The meeting assessed that implementation of tasks ensuing from the talks of First Secretary of PUWP CC, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and General Secretary of HWSP CC Janos Kadar held in Warsaw last March 28, was going on according to the programme. The sides resolved to extend a programme of comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Hungary till 2000 and to develop their economic cooperation. They also showed mutual interest in creating joint economic, scientific and technological organizations.

SESSION HELD ON JOINT GOVERNMENT - SEJM WORK

LD112135 Warsaw PAP in English 1834 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Warsaw, Jul 11 -- The Sejm Presidium with Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski and government Presidium with Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner assembled today at a joint session. The heads of deputies' teams of the PUWP, the United Peasant and Democratic Parties took part. The debaters discussed the deepening of cooperation of the Sejm and government bodies when performing constitutional functions by them and while putting into effect a programme for Poland's development, mapped out at the 10th PUWP Congress. The debaters reviewed in an all-round way the planning of the Sejm and government work, streamlining legislative process and cooperation of government bodies with Sejm committees. The session paid a lot of attention to collaboration in pursuing a uniform and coherent socio-economic policy.

DISCUSSIONS WITH WORKERS ON CONGRESS CONTINUE

LD112239 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 11 - The ongoing meetings of delegates to the 10th PUWP Congress and members of the newly elected central party authorities with working people and representatives of various social and professional milieus have a working character. The fact that the PUWP CC Political Bureau, jointly with the government Presidium, made a preliminary review of the concept and methodology of the realization of the congress resolution in various walks of life met with approval.

The achievements of the 10th PUWP Congress were presented to the social and political activists of the management of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port by members of the local party organization, PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak and member of the newly elected PUWP CC, a foreman at the general cargo trans-shipment enterprise, Kazimierz Cichecki. Most attention was given in the talk to conclusions stemming from the 10th PUWP Congress for working people of the seacoast, party organizations in strengthening ties with the working class.

Alfred Miodowicz met today with the crew of the "Adamow" power plant in Turek which is part of the "Patnow-Adamow-Konin" power plant complex supplying Poland with 10 percent of domestic power production. During talks with many representatives of the crew Miodowicz discussed party-trade union relations. The head of the national agreement of trade unions OPZZ recalled that they were of a partner-like character which meant that the trade union movement was developing independently and the party's participation manifested itself through the activity of PUWP members. Various socio-material issues were also discussed.

In the "Malapanew" steel mill a team is already being formed to elaborate the principles of and implement the attestation of work posts in the mill.

SIWICKI BRIEFS TROOPS ON CONGRESS RESULTS

AU091406 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5-6 Jul 86 p 2

[Report on speech made by Army General Florian Siwicki, PPR minister of national defense and newly elected PZPR Politburo member, to troops and employees of the 1st "Warsaw" Fighter Group of the National Air Defense on 4 July]

[Text] Even the most comprehensive and carefully prepared reports produced by the mass media cannot act as a substitute for direct contact with a participant in an event of whatever kind. This was the first and most frequently repeated thought of career and basic service troops, and civilian employees of the 1st "Warsaw" Fighter Group of the National Air Defense who met with Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense and PZPR Politburo member. It was the party organization of this unit that nominated the general as PZPR Armed Forces representative to the 10th PZPR Congress; within a few hours of the end of the congress, the general was communicating to members of the organization his impression, observations, and views concerning the course of the party's highest forum, its outcome, and the atmosphere that accompanied it.

Those attending the meeting informed the minister of national defense about the implementation of tasks undertaken to mark the 10th Congress. During the frank and OPEN PARTY DISCUSSION -- FOR SUCH WAS THE mood of the meeting -- Army General Florian Siwicki drew particular attention to the importance of the 10th PZPR Congress and to what was unusual about its character, a point that has been generally noted. It was not an extraordinary congress, said the general, but compared to the previous congress it was not, to be sure, an ordinary congress. This was because the congress summed up an important period for our country, a period of social, economic, and intraparty change, and because it outlined a vision for Poland at the end of the century, a picture of a future which, if tasks are consistently executed, can satisfy the entire nation.

The minister of national defense stressed that the particular character of the congress found expression in the documents it adopted, in the PZPR Central Committee report delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski, and in speeches made by delegates and guests. However, its character did not find expression in this alone. The accuracy of the observation that the congress had a special character was confirmed by the congress campaign that preceded it, by the individual interviews conducted with all PZPR members, which amounted to a general dialogue with the party and within the party. In addition, there was the general public discussion of the PZPR draft program and congress these, a discussion in which all party members and many nonparty people took part. Finally, its character also found expression in the conferences that took place at various levels, during which the suggestions, proposals, recommendations, and postulates voiced by delegates were objectively analyzed and arranged in order of priority.

The culminating point, the sum of all this great work was, of course, the congress itself. Exceptional interest attended the congress, both at home and abroad. One can already say that it has fulfilled society's expectations. What matters now is that decisions made at the congress be implemented faithfully and consistently. Discussing the task stemming from the congress documents, Army General Florian Siwicki stressed, inter alia, the need for a continual improvement in cadre policy. It is not enough to know that we have good and solidly formulated principles. Whether these principles are implemented consistently, faithfully, openly, and in a principled fashion is an open question. (paragraph continues)

In recommending its members for managerial and leadership posts, the party must check and assess their performance. And when the need arises, when performance is unsatisfactory, such recommendations should be immediately withdrawn.

The minister of national defense then went on to concentrate on those tasks that should directly or indirectly concern the Armed Forces. The starting point for reflection on this is transporting the content of the congress resolution to one's own area of activity. The primary and most pressing issue is concern for the maintenance of a high level of constant combat readiness -- great mental effort in lecture theaters, workshops, and laboratories, no sparing of energies and efforts on training and exercise grounds; and taking good care of equipment, maintaining its effectiveness and reliability. These steps, combined with the strengthening of bonds of alliance, friendship, and comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Armed Forces and those of other socialist states, and vigilant observance and understanding of the complicated international situation, will be the best contribution that our Armed Forces can make to the struggle for peace.

Army General Florian Siwicki ended his speech by stressing the great opportunities that exist for the Armed Forces in the area of educating the younger generation, and the need to take experience beyond the barracks' gates more has been done before. This is so because upbringing, the cultivation of model civic attitudes, is a matter of great national importance. Participants in the meeting assured General Siwicki that they would spare no efforts to execute the tasks placed before them by the 10th PZPR Congress correctly and honorably, as befits a soldier. During the meeting, which was also attended by Division General Longin Lozolicki, commander of the National Air Defense Force, the minister of national defense also answered questions concerning the congress.

IMPACT, CONSEQUENCES OF CONGRESS ASSESSED

LD131728 Warsaw PAP in English 1645 GMT 13 Jul 86

[By Boleslaw Zamczewski]

[Text] Warsaw, July 13 -- The PUWP Tenth Congress has given a direction to our work. Time has come for determined and well organized action in which no-one can be an on-looker, but everyone must participate, since what is at stake is Poland's prosperity and its international position as desired by the ambitions and aspirations of the Poles. Concrete and well-considered guideline and decisions made by the congress as well as determination characterizing the startup of their implementation leave no doubt that the decisions taken by that top forum of the party will determine the life of the poles and set the tasks before every group, institution and organizations. The objectives adopted in congress resolutions must become reality. It was clearly pronounced by the communique from the latest meeting of the newly-elected CC Political Bureau, and such was the spirit of party leaders' first working meetings with workers. It has been the main theme of continuing conversations the congress delegates have had with their workmates, and was expressed by the congress resolution.

The latter offers a highly reassuring and optimistic reading which brings more than just hope: a deep conviction that we are effectively taking in our hands a final sort-out of the difficult matters, the making up for delays, as well as such organization of work, which can and must give still better results. Though it is not and cannot be a pack of easy promises and wishful thinking, it augurs the effort all of us want so badly as the shortest way to desired solutions and prosperity. This will certainly be a road of increased workload, effort and choices, but the best one of all possible, and one which will be effective and will guarantee onward movement.

KOR FOUNDER LIPINSKI DIES IN WARSAW 13 JUL

AU131348 Paris AFP in English 1345 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Warsaw, July 13 (AFP) -- Professor Edward Lipinski, 98, a veteran member of the Polish opposition movement died in a Warsaw clinic Sunday [13 July], Jacek Kuron a leader of the opposition Social Self Defence Committee (KOR) said here. Prof Lipinski, an eminent economist, was known for his liberal social and economic opinions and his support for the banned Solidarity union.

The professor founded KOR with Mr Kuron and another opposition leader Adam Michnik, who is currently serving a jail term, in 1976 to defend strikers who were sentenced to heavy jail terms by Polish authorities. In 1981 the professor was a delegate of honour at the Solidarity conference in Gdansk, which was the last before martial law was declared a few months later and the union was banned. He started civil rights campaigning in 1904 demanding social justice and independence for Poland which was then divided between Russia, Prussia and Austria. After the Second World War Prof Lipinski joined the Polish Communist Party but left in 1975 in protest at human rights violations. Right up to his death Prof Lipinski demanded freedom for political prisoners in his country, now thought to number nearly 350.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES BATMONH ON REELECTION

AU101036 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jul 86 p 1

[Greetings message from PPR State Council chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski to Mongolian leader Jambyn Batmonh on his reelection as Mongolian president]

[Text] To Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, secretary general of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, in Ulaanbaatar.

Esteemed Comrade: In connection with your reelection to the lofty and prestigious post of chairman of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural, I send you congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, PPR State Council, and in my own name.

I am deeply convinced that while performing this responsible function you will make a great contribution to the socialist construction of Mongolia and to increasing its prestige in the international forum, tightening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, and consolidating the unity of the countries of the socialist community.

Accept, esteemed Comrade Batmonh, warm wishes for further success in your responsible party and state activity, as well as for good health and all personal success.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR State Council chairman.

PRIOTEASA REPLACES PANA AS FOOD INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU140824 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Gheorghe Pana has been relieved as minister of food industry and acquisition of agricultural produce; Comrade Pauala Prioteasa has been appointed as minister of food industry and acquisition of agricultural produce and relieved as deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

CEAUSESCU SENDS CONDOLENCES ON LE DUAN'S DEATH

AU112016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1714 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/7/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, sent the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the following telegram:

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the CC of the RCP, of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romania People, as well as on my own behalf, I convey the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the whole friendly Vietnamese people the deepest condolences on the heavy loss caused by the death of the general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Comrade Le Duan. Comrade Le Duan's personality and long-standing activity in the revolutionary, anti-imperialist movement, in the fight for national and social liberation for the safeguarding of the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, for socialist construction in Vietnam are well known. We join in the grief the Communists and the whole people of Vietnam experience in these hard moments and we convey you, dear comrades, our feelings of deep compassion.

We believe that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to the development of which Comrade Le Duan made a great contribution, will continue to expand in the future, for the benefit of our two peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world. Please convey the bereaved family our sincere condolence.

SOVIET OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC TIES

AU141038 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/7/1986 -- First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received on Monday Valentin Ivanovich Smyslov, first vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, who paid a visit to Romania. New ways and possibilities were examined during the interview to expand the relations of economic cooperation and collaboration between the two countries in various domains over 1986-1990 and until the year 2000. The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETS 11 JUL

AU111841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/07/1986 -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was held on Friday, July 11, under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the meeting, the Executive Political Committee examined a report on the improvement of norms and normative rules concerning stocks and the liquidation of overstocks in 1986, and approved measures for the setting of rational stock norms and normative rules in the case of raw and subsidiary materials, unfinished production and finished products and their maintenance within strictly necessary limits, as well as steps to strengthen, upon that basis, self-administration and self-financing, to administer all material resources and the money in this country with high efficiency and a high sense of responsibility.

The measures agreed upon provide for a roughly 50-per cent cut in the total volume of stocks in industry.

Agreement was also reached on the elaboration of stock norms and normative rules, as well as measures to do away with overstocks in the home trade network with a view to avoiding the immobilization and depreciation of the commodities intended for the population's supply.

The Executive Political Committee also examined a report on the plan for the financing of economic and social activities on the basis of self-management and self-administration in July 1986.

The financing plan was worked out in harmony with the measures aimed at improving the organization of production and work, on the basis of the economic and financial normative rules that had been set. The basis indicators of the financing plan, which is set on the target under the national plan, are the production under domestic and export contracts, the marketable production sold and paid for, as well as the reduction of total production costs and of material spending.

Furthermore, with a view to improving the activity of following the realization of state incomes, intensifying control over the use of material resources and money, ensuring a corresponding monetary circulation and integrally implementing the programme for self-management and self-sufficiency by territorial units, the Council of Ministers will work out the centralized financial plan of the services for July and August inst. and then on a three-month basis, with a breakdown by months, which will be submitted for approval.

Report on Ziyang Visit

AU111918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/07/1986 -- In its July 11 meeting, held under the chairmanship of party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP heard a report on the official visit of friendship Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, paid to Romania over July 2-6.

The Executive Political Committee considered that the meeting and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao Ziyang went down as a new, important moment in the development of the fine Romanian-Chinese relations, once again highlighting the deciding role of summit dialogue in the continuous strengthening of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Satisfaction was expressed at the joint determination expressed during the talks to develop still more the traditional links between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China on all planes. Special emphasis was placed on the fact that during the talks significant conclusions had been reached on the growth of bilateral economic exchanges at a faster pace.

The understandings were brought to the fore which were reached in connection with the more marked rise in the volume of commercial exchanges, the identification of new areas and forms of cooperation -- between enterprises in the two countries included -- the stronger expansion of cooperation in and specialization of production on a long-term basis, the implementation through joint efforts of vast economic projects, the attainment being thus ensured of the levels agreed upon during the official visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of China in October 1985, when the lasting foundations of the Romanian-Chinese collaboration in the current five-year plan period and beyond, until the year 2000, were laid.

The Executive Political Committee also underscored the importance of the opinions Nicolae Ceausescu and Zhao Ziyang exchanged on current aspects of the international political life which highlighted Romania's and China's identical or very close stances on the fundamental issues of the contemporary epoch. Appreciation was expressed for the fact that during the talks Romania's president and the Chinese premier had reiterated the two countries' will to cooperate ever more closely in the international arena in the fight for disarmament and peace, for the constructive settlement of the major problems that face our epoch. Fully approving of the results of the visit and of the talks conducted on the occasion, the Executive Political Committee requested the government, the ministries and the other central bodies to take every measure with a view to fulfilling the understandings reached and attaining the envisaged targets in the field of collaboration, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Cape Verde Ties Discussed

AU11850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/7/1986 -- During a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP held on July 11 under the chairmanship of the Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, an account was read of the official visit of friendship Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary-general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, paid to Romania over June 23-26.

Unanimously approving the results of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Aristides Maria Pereira, the Executive Political Committee considered that the visit gave expression to the joint determination to further strengthen friendship and collaboration between Romania and Cape Verde, in the mutual interest, in the interests of international peace and understanding. In the context, stress was laid on the significance of the general long term. Agreement on cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Cape Verde, and of the accord on collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde signed during the visit, which provide for the broad development of bilateral collaboration and cooperation in various spheres of common interest.

The Executive Political Committee underlined the importance of the exchange of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Aristides Maria Pereira on international issues, which brought to the fore the fact that Romania and the Republic of Verde had identical or very close points of view on the major problems facing present-day mankind, declared resolutely for the observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, and for assistance to the African peoples in their fight for liberty and national independence, against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order.

Unanimously approving the understandings and documents covenanted during the visit, the Executive Political Committee set measures for their translation into fact, for the expansion of friendly and cooperative ties between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cape Verde.

UCY ANALYZES IMPLEMENTATION OF CONGRESS AIMS

AU121729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/7/1986 -- A plenary meeting of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] was held on July 12. It analyzed the way in which UCY bodies and organizations commit the youths to translating into fact the documents adopted by the Thirteenth RCP Congress, the targets for an intensive development and modernization of agriculture as well as their tasks in implementing the resolutions of the Third Farmers' Congress regarding the accomplishment of a new agrarian revolution.

The plenary meeting also debated how UCY bodies and organizations work for the patriotic, revolutionary education of the youth, and the young people's training in defence of the homeland, organize cultural-educative, sport and tourist activities and the spending of leisure, as well as the tasks of youth organizations in unswervingly implementing the ideological programme of the party. A resolution was also ensorsed with regard to the organization and coordination of activities on patriotic work sites and camps, in central and local camps for the education and rest of children and students as well as of the other categories of young people during their summer holidays.

The plenum was addressed by Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY. The participants in the plenary meeting addressed a telegram to RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI ON REELECTION

AU080944 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski: On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf I want to extend warmest congratulations to you on your reelection to the high position of first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

I also want to express the conviction that relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the PZPR and fruitful cooperation between Romania and Poland will continue to develop in the spirit of understandings concluded during our meetings to the benefit and in the interests of the Romanian and Polish peoples and of the cause of socialism, detente, security, and peace in the world.

I want to convey wishes for complete success to you, the Communists, and the friendly Polish people in implementing the decisions adopted by the 10th PZPR Congress aimed at the constant development and prosperity of socialist Poland.

[Signed]

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

CHAMBER OF ECONOMY DISCUSSES BREAD PRICES

LD111326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 July (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council had to restore bread prices because the agreement was not honored. When the Federal Executive Council decided that flour and bread prices should be independently formed in work organizations, it was suggested sociopolitical communities introduce subsidies and compensation for the basic type of flour and bread. No one has done so. Now complaints will be made that the Federal Executive Council is resorting to administrative behavior, while there will be no mention of the responsibility of those who allowed such increases in bread prices. This was said by Janez Zemljarić, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, in a talk today with businessmen at a session of the Assembly of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

The assembly elected new members of the Executive Committee, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, and adopted decisions on business ties with foreign legal and physical entities. Milan Pavic was elected president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

Official Comments on Prices

AU111803 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] How do those in charge of agricultural policy interpret the increase in flour and bread prices? Here is an interview granted by Sava Vujkov, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, a guest of our show, to our journalist Radomir Vitanović:

[Begin recording] [Vitanović] At the session of the Federal Committee for Agriculture today, the recent increases in flour and bread prices were also on the agenda. Comrade Vujkov, what have you decided?

[Vujkov] The Federal Committee for Agriculture at its session today assessed that the Federal Executive Council decision to return the flour and bread prices to the 25 June level was necessary and justified, for the following reasons: The associated labor organizations and other subjects participating in setting, forming, and controlling prices have not sufficiently respected, in a self-disciplined and responsible way, the positions on implementing the anti-inflationary policy, and they did not respect to a sufficient degree the present economic moment and the situation of the working people and their standard of living.

A great number of organizations shifted the prices of both flour and bread to a level that is much higher than the increased price of wheat, probably endeavoring in this way to get some income which would not be exclusively a result of work.

[Vitanović] The processing and milling of the wheat that is being harvested in our fields has not yet begun. This is one of the reasons that the Federal Executive Council adopted this decision.

[Vujkov] I want to say that (?a question of business ethics) arises when associated labor organizations correct the prices of goods that they have not yet even offered on the market. A correction of the business ethics of associated labor organizations must be carried out in a positive manner. The Federal Executive Council will immediately examine the overall situation again and will adopt appropriate decisions. A shifting of prices of necessary, because the guaranteed prices and the purchasing prices of wheat have been adjusted. This is clear to all of us and it is also clear to every consumer. But the shifting must be within the limits of the wheat

price shift and within the limits of the actual and real increases of the essential costs which influence this production.

The Federal Executive Council is working on new solutions, and I believe that it will bring forth new proposals in an efficient way and in good time. [end recording]

Prices Stay High

AU111534 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Bread should have been sold today at the prices of 25 June. At least this is what yesterday's decree by the Federal Executive Council says. Nevertheless, bread was sold in many places at much higher prices, as decided by milling and bakery organizations a few days ago.

We asked Radoslav Hadziristic, director of the Belgrade Bakery Industry, why this has happened.

[Begin Hadziristic recording] Considering that the (?decree) arrived this morning, at 0300 or 0400, the organizational and technical, preparations demanded -- so as not to cause a disturbance in the market -- that this be postponed and that the prices not be lowered until tomorrow morning. [end recording] [passage omitted]

In opposition to yesterday's decision by the Federal Executive Council, bread continues to be sold at new prices in Belgrade shops today. What have the Belgrade bakers decided at an extraordinary meeting of the workers council? When will the bread prices returned to the old level of 25 June?

Dragana Cosic discusses this with Radoslav Hadziristic, director of the Belgrade Bakery Industry:

[Begin recording] [Cosic] The session of the workers council has just been concluded. What has been decided?

[Hadziristic] We did not decide anything today, since the decision had been adopted. There is no place for decisions by self-managing organs. We only informed the self-managing organs today about the course and the manner of implementation. We issued an order that supply be kept at a level that is necessary for such a city. [passage omitted] [end recording]

New Prices Urged

LD111350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1317 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- Following yesterday's decision by the Federal Executive Council to restore flour and bread prices to the level of 25 June, today the Federal Committee for Agriculture demanded the urgent formation of new bread and flour prices, which should be within the framework of the agreed increases for this year and take into consideration economic interests of producers, as well as the needs to protect the consumer standards. [passage omitted]

Bosnia-Hercegovina Stand

LD111451 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1213 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina supported the orientation of the Federal Executive Council that until (?further notice) prices of flour and bread should not be increased and that this period should be used

to assess more comprehensively the consequences of price increases on the citizens' living standard and the material position of the flour mill and baking industries. According to a report by the republican information committee, the council endorsed a more standardized formation of prices for the basic food articles in the country and the introduction of compensation, for these products.

At this session the Bosnia-Herzegovina Executive Council devoted most attention to the situation of debts and foreign borrowing from 1981 to 1985 and the realization of the monetary-credit and foreign exchange policies for the next 5 months of the current year.

It was established that in the past 5 years the principal on debts by organizations of associated labor and banks decreased by \$233 million, while the claims of Bosnia-Herzegovina increased by \$220 million. Besides this, the republic's average indebtedness is above the country's average.

At the session it was assessed that in the first half of this year this republic's economy and banks repaid \$173.8 million of foreign debts, out of which 90.8 million was the principal and 83 million the interest. In the second half maturing claims will amount to \$176.2 million (\$97.2 million of the principal and \$79 million of the interest).

Discussing the realization of the credit monetary and foreign exchange policy, the council assessed that within the framework of the measures of the financial consolidation of the organizations of associated labor, (?and) and banks and the gradual unburdening of the economy, it will be necessary to adjust the growth of the envisaged amount of the money in circulation and the banks' dinar investments.

The Executive Council positively assessed tasks on organizing the floating and subscription of the loan for additional employment.

DENDA COMMENTS ON ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT, RELATIONS

AU100743 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Milorad Denda commentary]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, PRC premier, tomorrow concludes his 5-day official and friendly visit to our country. On this occasion, Milorad Denda speaks about relations between Yugoslavia and China:

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, has been here in our country for 4 days and it is difficult to add anything essentially new to the well-known assessment that Yugoslav-Chinese relations are very good and permeated with trust and understanding. The visit gave not only political encouragement and stimuli, but also specific directions and signposts to the wish and readiness of the two countries to expand especially the economic relations.

Economic cooperation is in fact a field where -- making use of the very good climate in Yugoslav-Chinese relations -- much better results may be achieved. This has been confirmed this time again, but the fields and the ways of making significant advances have also been envisaged. There is agreement in the intention that these relations should be looked at from a long-term angle and developed in that way, too.

Although there have been no specific signatures or arrangements, steps have been made for a more modern economic cooperation of the two countries. This is how one should regard the readiness to sign an agreement on a long-term scientific and technological cooperation program, by which joint research in many fields would start in practice, the readiness to approach third markets and to embark on business in third markets, and

to realize the projects and agreements that have been started in agriculture and industry -- in short, to increase the modest \$190 million realized in economic cooperation last year.

For such business it is necessary in our country, too, to reach more organized agreements when one moves from political proclamations about readiness on to the concrete fields of figures, projects, and trade. During this visit again, all the incentive motives for cooperation clearly stood out in the atmosphere and in what has been said. The fact that in their development the two countries are searching in an original way, genuinely for answers to social and economic contradictions is seen as significant for the development of socialism in the world. In this way it becomes even more necessary to exchange experiences about development, problems, and successes.

In this connection the guest from China repeated the tributes to Yugoslavia and its pioneering undertaking of opening the process of different roads in socialist building, which has encouraged others to embark on reforms more boldly. The circumstance that the two countries share many identical, similar, or close views on problems, crises, and uncertainties of the present world is only a reason for being more strongly directed toward cooperation in the international field, too.

In the policy of independent and nonbloc China, there are many similarities with the positions of the Nonaligned Movement, whose role in the world is highly cherished by China, just as Yugoslavia cherishes such a positive attitude of China to the nonaligned policy. All these are reasons for regarding the past Yugoslav-Chinese talks in Belgrade as a significant contribution by nonaligned Yugoslavia and nonbloc China to the preservation of peace in the world.

HASANI RECEIVES ALGERIAN MINISTER ROUGHY

LD102153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Mohamed Rouighi, minister in the government of the Democratic and popular Republic of Algeria. In their talks, they expressed satisfaction with successful talks held during the recent visit of Branko Mikulic, FEC president, with the highest ranking Algerian leaders. It was established that the stances on economic cooperation between the two countries are being put in concrete terms now at a session of the Mixed Yugoslav-Algerian Commission for Economic Cooperation. Minister Mohamed Rouighi is a co-chairman of this commission and the head of the state delegation at the present session in Belgrade.

In the talks between Mikulic and Rouighi, stress was also laid on the interest of both sides that economic cooperation between the two countries be raised to the level of their exceptionally good political relations. They also exchanged views on the preparations for the eighth summit of nonaligned countries and stressed the readiness of Algeria and Yugoslavia to cooperate both on preparations and the conference itself.

President Hasani stressed that the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria enjoys great prestige in Yugoslavia a friendly and nonaligned country.

Protocol Signed

LD112206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- The protocol contains specific measures for developing economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria, particularly in the sphere of science, technology, water management and agriculture.

In the coming period we must make efforts on both sides to see that what has been agreed is also realized. This was stated today at the signing of the joint protocol on the work of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Algeria by Andrej Ocvirik, head of our delegation and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry.

The head of the Algerian delegation, Irrigation Minister Mohamed Rouighi, noted the importance of this document, which reaffirms the strengthening of bilateral cooperation between the two friendly countries. He expressed satisfaction with the fact that the specific measures have been agreed for expanding economic cooperation on the basis of the guidelines established during the recent visit to Algeria by Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC.

SPOKESMAN ON DIZDAREVIC, JANKOWITSCH MEETING

LD102244 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1412 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- The meeting of Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch has reaffirmed interest of the two countries in the development of goodneighbourly relations and promotion of allround cooperation between the, a Yugoslav Government spokesman told his regular press conference here today.

The visit took place in a friendly atmosphere. The two foreign ministers had an exhaustive and substantive discussion on all bilateral questions, including the implementation of Article 7 of the Austrian State Treaty. Among international subjects, special attention was paid to preparations for the Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the eighth nonaligned summit in Harare -- the spokesman, Aleksandar Stanic, said.

Special emphasis was laid on the positive role and activity of the neutral and nonaligned countries of Europe in affirming the policy of peace, strengthening of security and cooperation on the continent, said Stanic.

The Yugoslav government spokesman said that the meeting of the two foreign ministers was also useful because of the exchange of views and the accords reached on some common actions, which would give a fresh impetus to the further advancement of friendly and goodneighbourly relations between Yugoslavia and Austria, and a contribution to the maintenance of peace and security in the region.

FOREIGN SECRETARY PAYS 2-DAY VISIT TO MALTA

LD111934 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Valletta, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has spend 10 and 11 July on a working visit to the Republic of Malta. He and Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona conducted talks on bilateral relations and the international situation, particularly the aspects which are of interest to the two countries.

Bilateral cooperation was assessed as favorable. The regular contacts and consultations between the two countries have contributed to good political relations. Recently progress has also been made in economic relations. The volume of trade has increased, and efforts are also being make to find possibilities for long-term economic cooperation.

A joint enterprise has been formed which operates in Malta, and a consortium of Yugoslav economic organizations and interested Maltese companies are actively working on finding ways of expanding these forms of cooperation. A 4-year program of cultural cooperation is shortly to be signed in Belgrade, and other forms of bilateral cooperation between the two countries are being promoted.

The two ministers had a detailed exchange of views on international issues. In particular, the discussed the policy of nonalignment and the Nonaligned Movement, preparations for the summit in Harare, the activities of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean and the importance of the continuity of the CSCE process. The importance and need were underlined for joint, coordinated and constant activities by the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean in order to preserve and guarantee peace, security and equitable cooperation in the region.

Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic was also received by Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud Bonnici who engaged him in a lengthy friendly discussion. In these talks, too, particular attention was devoted to the Mediterranean and the activities of the nonaligned countries of the region which are particularly interested in peace and security there.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic laid a wreath at the National Monument of the Republic of Malta, visited the joint Yugoslav-Maltese enterprise and also the graves of the partisans who were buried on Malta during World War II.

ALBANIAN CLAIMS TO SFRY TERRITORIES VIEWED

LD101309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0859 GMT 10 Jul 86

[By TANJUG commentator Milo Djukic]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- On two occasions in recent weeks ZERI I POPULLIT, the official organ of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, dealt extensively with the 13th LCY Congress. The main purpose of the 5,000 words the paper wrote about the congress was, besides usual attacks, to reiterate that Albania "has never threatened" either Yugoslavia's territorial integrity or its sovereignty.

"Numerous speakers at the Yugoslav Congress kept repeating the same old song about Albania's alleged territorial claims on Yugoslavia. However, not one of them came up with any facts to confirm this. In any case, they could not do it since there are no facts, either direct or indirect, of this nature," says ZERI I POPULLIT and goes on to call Yugoslav claims "insinuations."

The authors of the articles published by ZERI I POPULLIT are well aware of all the arguments on which Yugoslavia's "insinuations" are based. They can be found in Albania's official documents from the time of World War II. While in its resolutions the AWP continued to denounce the idea of "Albania's expansion" as a "slogan construed by the fascist occupiers and Albanian traitors," in August 1943 Enver Hoxha entered into a secret agreement with Ballists which would provide for the formation of a "Committee for National Salvation of Albania." The ultimate goal of the agreement was the creation of a "greater Albania." In his pamphlet "The Titoists" (1982) Hoxha recalls his conversation with the representative of the BCP, Bulgaranov, in autumn 1943 about the "Albanian territories" in Yugoslavia which should be integrated into Albania after the war.

Claims on the SFRY's territories became even more arrogant after the 1948 Cominform resolution. IN his book "With Stalin" Hoxha writes how he told Djugashvili -- when seeking his support -- that "Kosovo and other regions in Yugoslavia...are Albanian territories, that they belong to Albania and should be returned to it." In other books of his reminiscences he mentions that this was also the subject of his talks with Khrushchev, Mao Zedongs and others. On 20 October 1958 in the town of Tropoje the then Albanian Prime Minister Mehmet Shehu said: "We are not today calling for Kosovo's integration into Albania..." which implies, of course, that this will be called for "at a more favorable time." In his last public speech on 10 October 1982 E. Hoxha precisely outlines the "Albania border" deep inside the Yugoslav territory.

A great deal is known about Albania's official manifold support for subversive separatist groups from the ranks of Albanian nationalists who, both in their problems and through their actions, advocate the integration into Albania of Kosovo and other "Albanian" territories in the SFRY. At the same time state-run firms in Albania are printing and distributing worldwide geographical maps of "greater Albania;" postal stamps and cards are being issued showing the "Albanian" towns and regions in the SFRY; a photographic album has recently been published depicting and describing Kosovo as an integral part of Albania; school textbooks and curriculum refer to "Albania territories." Albania frequently receives as official guests the remnants of the Ballists who, even today, continue to support the idea of "greater Albania." Shaban Poluzha, a Ballist-fascist renegade and war criminal who in the spring of 1945 launched a struggle against Yugoslavia for the creation of "greater Albania" is being hailed in Tirana as a national hero.

More than enough evidence as to Albanian's territorial pretensions is being produced by the recently published "Albanian Encyclopaedia." The way it has been compiled and written point to the authors' intentions to use it "scientifically" to justify Albania's "right" to a large part of Yugoslavia's territory. Before it was published we all know which parts of Yugoslav territory Albania considers to be "Albanian." But now, the "Encyclopaedia" is discovering new facts. For instance: the tribes of Crnojevici and Balsici are of "Albanian origin" and by implication their medieval states were Albanian. In addition to Ulcinj, Bar, and Plav which, according to the "Encyclopaedia" were "occupied" by Montenegrins, the "Albanian whole" also included Rozaj, Podgorica [present-day Titograd], and Berane [Ivangrad].

Recent books and publications designate as "Albanian parats" the districts of Kursumlija, Vranje, Leskovac, Prokuplje, and Nis from where, according to various papers which aspire toward scientific recognition, the Albanians were "banished."

In fact, until recently it was only Sofia which laid claims to these parts as "purely Bulgarian regions." Tirana and Sofia were recently joined in their claims by Ethnos of Athens which claimed that Bitola and the whole region "from Ohrid to Skopje" belongs to Greece and that "the Greek people were either banished from there or Serbianized!"

In view of all these aspirations it seems all Yugoslavia has to do now is to decide to which of these three states (Bulgaria, Albania, and Greece) and how much of its land it should apportion. And it is well-known that two of these states (Bulgaria and Greece) are bloc countries while the third one (Albania) is a "nonbloc" country if, of course, we disregard the fact that Albania continues to form a military alliance with Bulgaria. Tirana, in fact, has never abrogated its friendship and mutual assistance treaty with Bulgaria. This treaty also provides for coordinated military actions against third countries.

In any case, Tirana denies the Yugoslav-Albanian border the status of a state border. In some of the latest books and documents it is being described as an imposed, unjust, and temporary "political border." Its validity is also being negated by Albania's refusal to join the Helsinki Declaration about the inviolability of the borders of European states. There are plenty of reasons which made us wonder who is manipulating whom for the purpose of realizing their own plans: Is somebody trying to incorporate Albania into its own strategy? or is Albania attempting to secure reliable partners who will help it to realize its obvious territorial pretensions?

In fact, Albania itself refutes everything that its own organ, ZERI I POPULLIT, writes. There were, indeed, many reasons for the 13th LCY congress to make reference to Albania's territorial claims on Yugoslavia. The ZERI I POPULLIT articles are merely a trick to deceive those who cannot see or do not want to know anything beyond what is written in it.

RENOVICA SENDS CONDOLENCES TO VIETNAM

LD111530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the death of Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, sent a telegram with expressions of sincere sympathy to the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee.

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD101411 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1117 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- Ivan Stambolic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia, today received Viktor Maltsev, the newly appointed ambassador plenipotentiary of the USSR in the SFRY, on a courtesy visit. It was agreed during the talk, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, that relations between the two friendly socialist countries are good and are developing along an ascending line. Both sides expressed an interest in seeking these relations develop comprehensively in the future with the SR of Serbia contributing through its cooperation with the RSFSR.

MIKULIC CONGRATULATES MPR'S SODNOM ON ELECTION

LD111517 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1251 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, sent a telegram with cordial congratulations and best wishes to Dumaagiyn Sodnom on the occasion of his election to the office of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

SPOKESMAN CALLS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA

LD102241 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1408 GMT 10 Jul 86

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will continue to give unqualified support to all efforts by the international community, including the application of sanctions, aimed at abolishing the system of apartheid in South Africa. At the same time, Yugoslavia will increase its material and any other aid to the liberation movements in southern Africa, a Yugoslav Government spokesman stated at his weekly press conference here today. The spokesman, Ambassador Aleksandr Stanic, described the declaration of the state of emergency in South Africa and the announcement of new draconic laws to protect the system of apartheid as another confirmation of the obvious weakness of the Pretoria regime in face of the large-scale and firm resistance by the majority black population.

Noting the growing awareness in the world of the need for stepping up pressure on South Africa to take measures leading to the abolition of racial discrimination, Stanic laid special emphasis on the assessment reached at the recent Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa, that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria are the most efficacious peaceful means to bring about major changes in that country.

Stanic also said that, unfortunately, the application of sanctions still lagged behind general condemnation by the international community. He said that the main reason behind this was the position of some Western countries which hamper the implementation of decisions on sanctions in all international forums, including the United Nations.

LECTURERS DISCIPLINED FOR NATIONALISTIC BEHAVIOR

LD082251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Summary] Banjaluka, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Two lecturers at the Banjaluka Faculty of Economics, Dr Jovan Dusanic and Miodrag Zec, against whom ideopolitical party measures were taken earlier, have now been banned from teaching. The decision was made at a closed session of the faculty council last night. It was stressed that the two would not lose their posts, but they would only be able to conduct research. Dusanic and Zec, together with Ljubomir Zolotic, had faced party disciplinary action because of their nationalistic and other unacceptable behavior. Dusanic and Zec were expelled from the LC while Zolotic was given a final warning. The decision to ban Dusanic and Zec from teaching was proposed by the commission that examined their suitability for teaching along with the scientific-teaching council of the faculty. Both lecturers have the right to appeal this decision.